

MAMMALS

COLLECTED BY THE DUTCH NEW GUINEA EXPEDITION 1907.

BY

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With plate I.

The Committee for the publication of the results of this expedition to Dutch South New Guinea kindly asked me to work out the Mammals. Although the collection is a small one it however contains besides some new forms several very rare specimens only known from the types, so that Dr. H. A. LORENTZ, the able leader of the expedition, may be congratulated with these results.

The collection embraces 16 species, of which 4 are new to science. Since the publication of my paper "on the Mammals collected by the members of the Humboldt Bay and the Merauke expeditions, Nov. 1907"¹⁾, OLDFIELD THOMAS (Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. 1908, p. 122) described a new form of *Dactylopsila*, *D. melampus*, from South-Eastern British New Guinea, Mambare River, Kokoda and Tamata; so that with my hereafter to describe 4 new species and a *Nyctinomus jobensis*, described by MILLER from Japen [Jobi] Island (Proc. Biol. Soc. of Washington, 1902, p. 247), there now are known 139 Mammals from New Guinea.

RECAPITULATION.

Chiroptera.

1. *Eunycteris papuanus* Peters et Doria.
2. *Pteropus chrysauchen* Peters.
3. " *conspicillatus* Gould.
4. *Spectrum epularium* Ramsay.
5. " *hypomelanum* Temminck.
6. *Nyctymene cephalotes* Pallas.
7. " *albiventer* Gray.
8. *Bdelygma major* Dobson.

1) Nova Guinea. Résultats de l'Expédition scientifique Néerlandaise à la Nouvelle-Guinée. V. Zoologie, p. 361.
NOVA GUINEA. IX. ZOOLOGIE.

9. *Bdelygma aëlla* Dobson.
10. *Dobsonia paliata* Geoffroy.
11. *Carponycteris nana* Matschie.
12. *Syconycteris papuana* Matschie.
13. " *crassa* Thomas.
14. *Melonycteris melanops* Dobson.
15. *Rhinolophus fallax* Andersen.
16. *Hipposideros diadema* Geoffroy.
17. " *galcritus* Cantor.
18. " *tricuspidatus* Temminck.
19. " *cervinus* Gould.
20. " *calcaratus* Dobson.
21. " *muscinus* Thomas et Doria.
22. " *papua* Thomas et Doria.
23. *Nyctophilus timoriensis* Geoffroy.
24. " *microtis* Thomas.
25. *Pipistrellus orientalis* Meyer.
26. " *abramus* Temminck.
27. *Leuconoë adversus* Horsfield.
28. *Philetor Rohui* Thomas.
29. *Scotophilus Greyii* Gray.
30. *Kerivoula papuensis* Dobson.
31. *Miniopterus Schreibersii* Natterer.
32. *Emballonura Beccarii* Peters et Doria.
33. *Mosia nigrescens* Gray.
34. *Taphozous australis* Gould.
35. *Chaerephon plicatus* Buchanan-Hamilton.
36. " *jobensis* Miller ¹⁾.
37. *Nyctinomus australis* Gray.
38. " *Loriae* Thomas.
39. *Mormopterus astrolabiensis* Meyer.

Rodentia.

40. *Hydromys Beccarii* Peters.
41. " *esox* Thomas.
42. *Limnomys asper* Thomas.
43. *Crossomys Moncktoni* Thomas.
44. *Leptomys elegans* Thomas.
45. *Mallomys Rothschildii* Thomas.
46. *Hyomys Meeki* Thomas.
47. *Anisomys imitator* Thomas.
48. *Mus ruber* Jentink.
49. " *Goliath* A. Milne-Edwards.
50. " *terrae-reginae* Alston.
51. " *praetor* Thomas.
52. " *Doriae* Trouessart.
53. " *mordax* Thomas.
54. " *Browni* Alston.
55. " *Gestri* Thomas.
56. " *exulans* Peale.? (Cf. p. 7 of this paper)

1) Overlooked in my former papers on New Guinea Mammals.

57. *Mus Albertisii* Peters et Doria.
58. „ *verecundus* Thomas.
59. „ *niobe* Thomas.
60. „ *ratticolor* Jentink.
61. *Uromys validus* Peters et Doria.
62. „ *barbatus* A. Milne-Edwards.
63. „ *anak* Thomas.
64. „ *Bruynii* Peters et Doria.
65. „ *levipes* Thomas.
66. „ *Moncktoni* Thomas.
67. „ *platyops* Thomas.
68. „ *Stalkeri* Thomas.
69. „ *gracilis* Thomas.
70. „ *rufescens* Alston.
71. „ *papuanus* Meyer.
72. *Pogonomys mollipilosus* Peters et Doria.
73. „ *dryas* Thomas.
74. „ *macrourus* A. Milne-Edwards.
75. „ *Loriae* Thomas.
76. „ *lepidus* Thomas.
77. „ *Forbesii* Thomas.
78. „ *lamia* Thomas.
79. „ *sexplicatus* Jentink.
80. „ *Lorentzii* Jentink.
81. „ *leucogaster* Jentink.
82. „ *multiplicatus* Jentink.

Artiodactyla.

83. *Sus papuensis* Lesson.
84. „ *niger* Finsch.

Marsupialia.

85. *Halmaturus agilis* Gould.
86. *Thylogale Browni* Thomas.
87. *Dorcopsis Mülleri* Schlegel.
88. „ *luctuosa* d'Albertis.
89. „ *Hageni* Heller.
90. „ *Lorentzii* Jentink.
91. „ *Macleayi* Miklucho-Maclay.
92. „ *rufolateralis* Rothschild.
93. „ *aurantiaca* Rothschild.
94. *Dendrolagus ursinus* Müller.
95. „ *inustus* Müller.
96. „ *dorianus* Ramsay.
97. „ *maximus* Rothschild.
98. „ *Matschiei* Foerster et Rothschild.
99. *Acrobates pulchellus* Rothschild.
100. *Distoechurus pennatus* Peters.
101. *Dromicia caudata* A. Milne-Edwards.
102. *Petaurus papuanus* Thomas.
103. *Dactylopsila trivirgata* Gray.

104. *Dactylopsila Albertisii* Peters et Doria.
 105. " *melampus* Thomas.
 106. " *palpator* A. Milne-Edwards.
 107. *Pseudochirus Albertisii* Peters.
 108. " *Schlegelii* Jentink.
 109. " *Forbesii* Thomas.
 110. " *Corinnae* Thomas.
 111. " *coronatus* Thomas.
 112. " *cupreus* Thomas.
 113. " *gyrator* Thomas.
 114. " *avarus* Thomas.
 115. *Phalanger maculatus* E. Geoffroy.
 116. " *orientalis* Pallas.
 117. " *vestitus* A. Milne-Edwards.
 118. " *carmelitae* Thomas.
 119. " *leucippus* Thomas.
 120. " *sericeus* Thomas.
 121. *Perameles moresbeyensis* Ramsay.
 122. " *doreyana* Quoy et Gaimard.
 123. " *Cockerelli* Ramsay.
 124. " *raffrayana* A. Milne-Edwards.
 125. " *Broadbenti* Ramsay.
 126. " *longicaudata* Peters et Doria.
 127. " *ornata* Thomas.
 128. *Dasyurus albopunctatus* Schlegel.
 129. " *daemonellus* Thomas.
 130. *Phascogale melas* Müller et Schlegel.
 131. " *Wallacei* Gray.
 132. " *dorsalis* Peters et Doria.
 133. " *Doriae* Thomas.
 134. " *longicaudata* Schlegel.
 135. " *melanura* Thomas.

Monotremata.

136. *Tachyglossus Lawesii* Thomas.
 137. *Proechidna Bruynii* Peters et Doria.
 138. " *Bartoni* Thomas.
 139. " *nigro-aculeata* Rothschild.

CHIROPTERA.

1. *Pteropus chrysauchen* Peters.

- Nº. 16. Adult female (in alcohol), Noord [North] River, May 8. 1907. Palate-ridges represented by fig. 1.

2. *Dobsonia paliata* Geoffroy.

- Nº. 13. Adult female (in alcohol), Noord River, May 4. 1907,
 Nº. 42. Young female (in alcohol), van Weel's Camp,
 Nº. 139. Adult female (in alcohol), Alkmaar, September 22. 1907.

Some measurements of the adult females, in millimeters:

	N ^o . 13	N ^o . 139
forearm	151	143
thumb with claw	59	55
second finger	90	83
third finger	92 (89) + 72 (65) + 99 (89) =	263
fourth finger	85 (79) + 62 (56) + 61 (59) =	208
fifth finger	86 (83) + 48 (45) + 51 (50) =	185
tibia	67	63
foot	40	35
calcaneum.	16	15

The palate-ridges hitherto never having been figured, so I give them (fig. 2), as they show such very distinct and striking patterns.

3. *Carponycteris nana* Matschie.

Adult female (in alcohol), Noord River, September 13. 1907; presented by Mr. J. H. HONDIUS VAN HERWERDEN to Dr. LORENTZ.

Adult male (in alcohol), October 3. 1907.

The male is somewhat darker coloured than the female and also somewhat smaller in all proportions - f. i. forearm ♀ 39, forearm ♂ 38 mm.

Palate-ridges (fig. 3) seven in number.

RODENTIA.

4. *Hydromys esox* Thomas.

A large rat floating in the river near Sabang was picked up by Mr. LORENTZ on Juli 18. 1907. It is a male-specimen of the beautiful water-rat, so appropriately called *esox* by OLDFIELD THOMAS, after a male, captured near Port Moresby (Annals and Magazine of Nat. Hist. 1906, Ser. 7, Vol. XVII, p. 324). Our specimen is a trifle larger in all its dimensions than the type, for the rest I fail to detect any difference. About three fifths of the tail is black, about two fifths white; the tail ends in a bare tip hidden by the elongated white hairs; the tail is throughout its whole length circle-round on cross-section, at its basal parts its circumference measures 43 mm.

Some measurements of the animal, in the flesh:

length of head and body	300 mm.
" " tail	250 "
" " hindfoot with nail	60 "
" " ear	17 "
ear to eye	19 "
eye to tip of nose.	26 "
longest whisker.	80 "

Palate-ridges and skull figured on Plate I, figs. 4, 5 and 6.

The skeleton presents the following number of vertebrae: cerv. 7, thorac. 14, with 14

ribs, lumb. 7, sacral. 4 and caudal. 31, like in *Hydromys chrysogaster* (Flower. An Introduction to the Osteology of the Mammalia, 1885, p. 85).

5. *Parahydromys asper* Thomas.

Dr. LORENTZ had the good luck when on the Hellwig-Mountains, September 3. 1907, of discovering in a native trap a rat-like animal; although it was in a very poor condition he could preserve the skin and the skull also. I call it a good luck; for the animal now turns out to be a specimen of the most interesting *Parahydromys asper*, only known from the type-specimen in the British Museum, and never seen by later explorers of New Guinea. The type-specimen, an adult male, described by OLDFIELD THOMAS (Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., 1906, Ser. 7, Vol. XVII, p. 326), had been captured at an altitude of 2000—4000 feet, on Mount Gayata, Richardson Range, British New Guinea. Dr. LORENTZ' specimen, also an adult male, lived at 2200 meters. It is highly interesting to note that notwithstanding our animal belongs to the *Hydromys*-type ($2\frac{1}{2}$ molars and well developed webbed feet and therefore is an aquatic-rat) it nevertheless is living on such high mountains and at distances the one from the other of several hundred miles *linea recta*; it therefore apparently belongs to the so called "Reliktenfauna".

The description of this fine water-rat and the dimensions of it as given by OLDFIELD THOMAS are so punctually those of our specimen, that I only have to add some drawings of the peculiarly shaped skull (figs. 7, 8 and 9), which differs so widely from the common *Hydromys*-skull as well as from all other murine-skulls.

OLDFIELD THOMAS had created a new generic title, *Limnomys*, for this remarkable animal; later on he changed that title in *Drosomys*, *Limnomys* being a preoccupied name; however Mr. POCHE having found out the thing some months before and, taking advantage of the favourable opportunity, accordingly changed THOMAS' *Limnomys* in *Parahydromys*, a name said POCHE "um ihre nahe Verwandtschaft mit *Hydromys* zum Ausdruck zu bringen" (Zoologischer Anzeiger, 1906, p. 326); THOMAS observed it to be a clumsy name.

MUS.

Generally the members of the genus *Mus* hitherto described as living in New Guinea have head and body longer than tail, viz: *ruber*, *Goliath*¹⁾, *barbatus*²⁾, *terrae reginae*, *praetor*, *mordax*, *Browni* and *Gestri*; one, viz. *exulans*, from New Guinea (after Trouessart, Cat. Mammalium, 1904, p. 372), has head and body of about the same length as tail; the other ones, *Doriae*, *Albertisii*, *verecundus* and *niobe* have a tail longer than head and body. Although such measurements have as a matter of fact a very relative value as having not always been taken when the animal in the flesh, they however give a rather fair idea of the compa-

1) *Mus Goliath* is accordingly Milne-Edwards "un peu plus petit que le *Mus Armandvillei*"; however he gave no measurements.

2) By a slip of the pen the measurements given in the Bulletin du Muséum d'Histoire naturelle, T. 6, 1900, p. 167, have been given as 0.27 cm. (longueur du corps et de la tête), 0.21 cm. (queue) and 0.06 cm. (pied), instead of 27 cm., 21 cm. and 6 cm. After OLDFIELD THOMAS *barbatus* is a member of the *Uromys*-group.

rative proportions of the named parts. Worse is that these measurements are not always trustworthy, f. i., as I said above *Mus exulans* has a tail about *as long as* head and body, that is accordingly the original describer of the species, Mr. PEALE; in the Memoir III of the Australian Museum, Sydney, 1897, there is another description of *Mus exulans* by Edgar R. Waite (with figures of ear, hindfoot, skull and molars, l. c., p. 175, plate VIII) and Waite stated that the tail is *longer* than the head and body; the more Peale's *exulans*-female had *two pectoral* and four abdominal teats, whereas in Waite's specimens the *pectorals* were *four*! Now it is, a lucky coincidence that Trouessart gives no authority upon which is based the presence of *exulans* in New Guinea, so that we safely may cast out this species; but not always it is possible to take such radical measures!

6. *Mus terrae-reginae* Alston.

- N°. 41. Adult female (in alcohol), Bivak Island, May 22. 1907,
 N°. 67. Adult female (in alcohol), van Weel's Camp, June 18. 1907,
 N°. 82. Adult male (in alcohol), van Weel's Camp, June 25. 1907,
 N°. 83. Adult female (in alcohol), van Weel's Camp, June 26. 1907,
 N°. 108. Young adult female (in alcohol), Alkmaar, August 2. 1907,
 N°. 113. Young adult female (dried skin, with skull), Alkmaar, August 9. 1907,
 N°. 122. Young adult male (dried skin, with skull), Alkmaar, August 12. 1907,
 N°. 160. Adult female (in alcohol), Bivak Island, July 3. 1907.

Mammæ: 1 + 2 = 6.

	N°. 41	67	82	83	108	160	
head and body.	205	215	237	235	180	240	mm.
tail	175	150	170	172	135	182	"
ear	18	17	18.5	20	18	20	"
hindfoot	46	42	43	45	37	45	"

Excluding the enormous *Goliath*¹⁾, this species is much larger than any described New Guinea *Mus*-species, *with the tail shorter than head and body*; in colour also it is quite distinct. Very typical is the tail, irregularly marked with yellowish patches and rings.

Some measurements of skulls in mm.

	N°. 41	67	82	83	108	113	122	160
basal length	42	42	44	47	35	39	39	47
greatest breadth	21	22.5	22.5	25	19	—	—	25
nasals, length	17	18.5	19	20	14.5	16	16	20
length of upper molar series	8	8	7.5	8	7	8	8	8
diastema	12	12.5	13	15	10	12	12	15

Palate-ridges (fig. 10) of n°. 160.

Mus ratticolor n. sp.

- N°. 84. Young adult female (in alcohol), van Weel's Camp, June 18. 1907.

1) *Mus barbatus* is after OLDFIELD THOMAS, who has examined the type, a member of the *Uromys*-group (Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. 1907, Ser. 7, Vol. XX, p. 73); it is a somewhat larger animal than *terrae-reginae*, moreover it prima facie differs by having the fur "très doux"; see Milne-Edwards, Bull. du Mus. d'Hist. nat. 1900, p. 167.

Mammæ: $0 - 2 = 4$.

head and body	160 mm.
tail	135 "
ear	16 "
hindfoot.	37 "

Colour of upper- and underparts so exactly like in the true *Mus rattus*, that I prima vista thought it truly was a *rattus*-specimen; however the tail is too short, is white for its terminal half, the fingers are white, hindfeet white except on the upperparts, moreover there are only 4 inguinal mammae. It therefore is evident that the animal is not a *rattus*-specimen, meanwhile compared with the other known *short*-tailed *Mus*-species from New Guinea it cannot been brought under one of those heads. I name it *ratticolor*, indicating its external likeness with our common black rat. The skull has been smashed, however I could save the molar-rows as well as the palate; and it appears that the palate-ridges (fig. 11) also are quite different from those in *rattus*.

8. *Pogonomys multiplicatus* Jentink.

Nº. 52. Very young male (in alcohol), van Weel's Camp, June 8. 1907.

Some measurements in mm.:

head and body	140
tail	98
ear	15
hindfoot	39

The animal is so young that no molar yet has pierced the gum! It would be as a rule therefore practically impossible to make out to what species it belongs; however the palate-ridges are very numerous and agree so closely with those in my *multiplicatus* (Nova Guinea, Vol. V, Zoologie, p. 367), that I think we safely may bring it under that head, notwithstanding the type-specimen is from the opposite part of New Guinea, viz. Humboldt Bay, Sentani Lake; but our very young animal moreover has the same beautiful hue as I described from the type-specimen, and the underparts of the same fine white colour. The type-specimen being a young animal having only two molars in each jaw, it measured notwithstanding this 185 mm., so that we may presume that when fullgrown it must be a very large animal; no wonder that our VAN WEEL's very young specimen attains a length as many fullgrown rat has.

The above may prove the necessity to take into consideration the shape and number of the palate-ridges when describing externally closely allied species.

9. *Pogonomys Lorentzii* n. sp.

Nº. 132. Adult female (in alcohol), Resi Camp (900 meters), September 1907.

Mammæ $0 - 2 = 4$.

The skin of the distal half of the tail has been stripped off.

Some measurements in mm. taken in the flesh:

head and body	185
tail	122
hindfoot.	36
ear	18

Skull:

basal length	37
greatest breadth	21.5
nasals, length	15
diastema	11
upper molars	8.5

This female has head and body much longer than tail, therefore it cannot belong to one of the species described by OLDFIELD THOMAS, MILNE-EDWARDS and PETERS, as all these animals have the tail *longer* than head and body (Nova Guinea, Vol. V, Zoologie, p. 365); at the same time it cannot be my *multiplicatus* as it has not more than six interdental palate-ridges besides a quite different hair-clothing; although it has very much in common with my so much smaller *sexplicatus*, the hairs of the underparts in that species are white to their base, — I mention that *multiplicatus* and *sexplicatus* have contrary to the other *Pogonomys*-species head and body longer than tail, like in *Lorentzii*.

I describe this new species as follows: all hairs very soft to the touch; upperparts and sides of the body of a mouse-colour, mahogany brown tipped; chin, breast and belly with mouse-coloured white tipped hairs; hands and feet white; round eyes a dark colored ring; tail with dark coloured scales above, underside with white scales; each scale with a single short hair. Ears broadly rounded off above; whiskers numerous and very long, the longest measure 70 mm.

Palate-ridges eight in number (fig. 12), six are interdental, like the number in *P. sexplicatus*; however a comparison of them with the figure of the palate-ridges in that species (plate XVI, fig. 3 of my paper in "Nova Guinea, Vol. V, Zoologie") clearly shows the difference; moreover *P. Lorentzii* is a much larger and differently coloured animal.

Trilomys?

10. *Pogonomys leucogaster* n. sp.

Nº. 119. Adult female (in alcohol), Alkmaar (300 meters), August 11. 1907. Tail incomplete,

Nº. 78. Half-grown male (in alcohol), Sabang, June 1907,

Nº. 106. Young male (in alcohol), Alkmaar, July 30. 1907, and a very young male (in alcohol), Bivak Island, July 3. 1907.

Mammae 0 — 2 = 4.

Some measurements of the adult female in the flesh, in mm.:

head and body.	175 .
hindfoot	35
ear	16

Skull:

basal length.	37
greatest breadth	22
nasals, length	14
diastema	11.5
upper molars	7

Fur much shorter than in *Lorentzii*, but also very soft to the touch; upperparts with the hairs mouse-coloured, tipped with light brown; hands and feet blackish, especially on the fingers and toes; tail black. Hairs of all the underparts pure white throughout. Whiskers numerous. Ears broadly rounded off above.

Palate-ridges (fig. 13) are seven in number, of which five interdental, the hindmost very feeble and inconspicuous; further details may be studied from the very accurate drawing, again quite different from the palate-ridges in all other *Pogonomys*-species hitherto known.

Comparing the above description with those of the *long-tailed Pogonomys*-species, we see that our species is quite different in colouring, besides its belonging to the *short-tailed* forms, as our young specimens prove, and that therefore the animal hitherto was undescribed.

ARTYODACTYLA.

11. *Sus papuensis* Lesson.

Skull of an adult male specimen, Okaba, October 1. 1907, without lower jaws, without incisors and canines, generally in a very poor condition, and a young specimen (in alcohol).

MARSUPIALIA.

12. *Dorcopsis Lorentzii* n. sp.

- N°. 47. Adult female (in alcohol), Van Weel's Camp, June 3. 1907,
 N°. 125. Adult male (flat skin with skull), Alkmaar (300 meters), August 13. 1907,
 N°. 126. Adult female (flat skin with skull), Alkmaar, August 14. 1907,
 N°. 127. Young male (flat skin with skull), Alkmaar, August 15. 1907.

In wet condition the adult female presented the following measurements in mm.:

head and body	615
tail	325
hind foot with claw	145
ear	49 × 33
eye to nose	60
eye to ear	38

This female has the ear broadly rounded off above, outer margin nearly straight, then convex. Tail near its base elliptical in cross-section, for the rest nearly circled; at the base it measures 105 mm. in circumference.

Skull-measurements, in mm.:

	♂ (125)	♀ (126)	♀ (47)
¹⁾ condylo-basal length	125	114	115
condylo-basilar „	122	110	112
basal	116	107	108
basilar.	113	105	105
greatest breadth	56	52	51
nasals, length	49	38	46
palatal	71	66	—
palatilar	68	63	—
diastema	24	21	22
p ⁴	15	14	14
m ^s 1-3	21	19	18

1) By a slip of the pen I said that in the skull of *Dorcopsis Hageni* (Nova Guinea. Vol. V, Zoologie, p. 373) the condylo-basilar length was 105 mm. and the condylo-basal length 101; it is evident that the meaning was just the reverse, viz: the condylo-basal length is 105 mm., and the condylo-basilar length 101 mm.

This animal, with *Hageni* the finest of all hitherto known *Dorcopsis*-species, differs i. a. from *Mülleri* and *luctuosa* by having the hairs of the back uniformly coloured to their roots; its fur is as soft to the touch as that of *Hageni*, the latter however has a white stripe along the middle of the back; the much smaller *Macleayi* presents the fur on nape of neck with two centres of irradiation, one on the occiput and one on the withers, is brownish grey above and a little lighter on the ventral side, meanwhile our species has a single but very large centre of radiation, is dark coloured above and white on the ventral side; *rufolateralis* seems to be a generally light coloured animal with bright buff under surface, which corresponding parts in *Lorentzii* are dark on the upperparts and white on the under surface; finally *aurantiaca* has the very harsh and bristly hair of a bright ruddy orange colour with a golden gloss, meanwhile our species has the very soft fur dark coloured above.

This well circumscribed species presents no difference between male and female; the female however is much smaller, as seems to be the case in all other *Dorcopsis*-species.

At a little distance from behind the shoulders there is a great centre of irradiation; the forwards directed hairs meet between the ears the upwards directed hairs of the middle of the head, forming a kind of crest of longer hairs running from ear to ear. Just beyond the base of the tail the hairs are very scattered, perhaps the beginning of the naked spot in some other *Dorcopsis*-species. On the upperparts of the tail the hairs are longer than along the sides and beneath, forming a kind of crest running towards the more or less largely whitish (in life fleshcoloured) bald top of that organ.

The fur is as soft to the touch as velvet; the colour of the middle of head and of back and upperparts of tail is a glossy black with a sooty brown hue, sides of back less black; *all the hairs are dark to their roots*. Underside of head and throat of a dirty white; arms greyish brown, hands white haired; hindfeet sooty brown. Underparts white with a feeble sooty hue; hairs round genitalia and nates also of a pure white, with a very sharply definite line of demarcation; hairs of scrotum also of a pure white; *all hairs white to the root*; the pouch of the female has the hairs of a reddish brown color. A few hairs along the upperparts of the light coloured end of the tail are pure white.

The skeleton presents the following number of vertebrae: cerv. 7, thorac. 13, with 13 ribs, lumb. 6, sacral. 2 and caudal 19.

Palate-ridges are figured on plate I, fig. 14^a; the skull has been partly reproduced by figs. 14^b, 14^c and 14^d, so that these parts may allow a careful comparative study with the same parts of *D. Hageni*, figured in Nova Guinea. Vol. V, Zoologie, plate XVI, figs. 7, 8 and 9.

13. *Phalanger maculatus* E. Geoffroy.

- N°. 45. Adult female (in alcohol), Van Weel's Camp, June 2. 1907,
- N°. 65. Adult female (in alcohol), Van Weel's Camp, June 18. 1907,
- N°. 99. Adult female (flat skin, with skull), Geitenkamp, July 20. 1907,
- N°. 103. Adult male (alcohol), Alkmaar, July 26. 1907,
- N°. 104. Adult female (flat skin, with skull), Alkmaar, July 31. 1907,
- N°. 120. Adult male (flat skin, with skull), Alkmaar, August 11. 1907,

N°. 128. Adult female (flat skin, with skull), Alkmaar, August 21. 1907,

N°. 131. Adult female (flat skin, with skull), Alkmaar, August 24. 1907.

They present the brilliant deep rufous and the splendid black color so typical for New Guinea specimens generally. N°. 99 has three — instead of the usual two — intermediate teeth in the left lower jaw.

14. *Dactylopsila trivirgata* Gray.

N°. 71. Young male (in alcohol), Merauke, 1907, presented by Mr. K. M. van Weel.

Recently (Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. Ser. 8, Vol. I, January 1908, p. 122) OLDFIELD THOMAS described a new species of *Dactylopsila* from S. E. New Guinea, under the title of *melampus*, having *hands and feet wholly black*, meanwhile *trivirgata* Gray from N. W. New Guinea has *hands and feet wholly white* according to the same author. In our collection however is an adult male (e of my Catalogue, 1888), collected by VON ROSENBERG, January 1. 1869, at Doré; this animal has *the hands white but the feet wholly blackish brown* coloured; Doré is N. W. New Guinea, and it therefore should have wholly white hands and feet! Our young male from Merauke has the *fingers of the hands for their terminal half white*, and the *fingers of the feet wholly white as well as halfway the metatarsals*! To which of the by OLDFIELD THOMAS distinguished species belong these two animals? I think our material too small as yet; moreover OLDFIELD THOMAS described in his Standard-Catalogue (1888, p. 161) *trivirgata* as having *hands and feet brown*, and brought under that head together a specimen from Sogeri, S. E. New Guinea with *Albertisi* Peters and Doria from Sorong, the *extreme N. W. New Guinea*; the latter as representing not more than an *individual*-, or at most a *slight local variety* of *trivirgata*! Previously it seems to me indicated to accept for New Guinea two species of *Dactylopsila*, viz. *trivirgata* Gray and the enormously-elongated-finger-bearing *palpator* A. Milne Edwards.

15. *Perameles doreyana* Quoy et Gaimard.

Young male (in alcohol), Bivak Island, July 23. 1907.

In each upper jaw only two molars developed. Tail only a small piece of 30 mm., therefore incomplete.

Upper incisors 2×4 in number, so typical in *doreyana* and *Cockerelli*. OLDFIELD THOMAS (Catalogue, p. 236) brought under the head of *doreyana* also *aruensis* Peters and Doria; but I see (Ann. Mus. Civ. Stor. Nat. Genova, Vol. XVI, 1880, Tav. VIII, fig. 1), that in the figure of the skull of that typical *aruensis*-specimen there are 2×5 incisors instead of 2×4 ! If the drawing is correct, then *aruensis* Peters and Doria cannot belong to *doreyana*; moreover the skull of *aruensis* (cf. figures) seems to be a good deal larger than that of *doreyana*! Without that type in hands I cannot decide to which species it belongs.

Palate-ridges of *P. doreyana* never before figured (fig. 15). For comparison palate-ridges of *P. moresbyensis* represented by fig. 16.

16. *Phascogale melas* Schlegel et Müller.

Nº. 117. Adult male (in alcohol), Alkmaar, August 10. 1907.

Ear and hind foot on plate I, figs. 17 and 18.

I regret it with OLDFIELD THOMAS (Catalogue, p. 280) that this most splendidly coloured of the whole *Phascogale*-group should be called *melas*, however the latter name has a priority of date of 20 years, so that there is no way to escape. Nay in the case that it later on can be pointed out that there are living several forms of this fine animal in different parts of New Guinea and surrounding islands, then the name *melas* still must be retained for the species from the Triton Bay, where the type-specimen has been captured, the Salawati-animal should in that case be the true *thorbeckiana*, the Andai-specimen the type of *Bruynii*, a. s. o. The type-specimen (a now stuffed skin) of *melas* from the Triton Bay measured according to MÜLLER and SCHLEGEL: head and body 200 mm., tail 188 mm., eye to end of nose 24 mm. and hind foot 34 mm.; indeed important differences with the measurements of our Alkmaar-specimen (see below); the more Dr. MÜLLER stated that several Papuans told him that the animals (*melas*) live in the wood on the soil, where they feed by night, and that they call it *Insinsie*. We see that they looked upon it not as a curiosity or something unknown; perhaps *there* is still living a wholly dark coloured *Phascogale* (Verhand. Nat. Gesch. Nederl. Overz. Bezittingen, Zoologie, 1839—1844, p. 152).

Our Alkmaar-specimen measures (wet):

head and body	240 mm.
tail	162 „
eye to end of nose	28.5 „
hind foot	40 „

By comparing these measurements with those given by other authors we find very important differences, not always to ascribe to sex or age.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE I.

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- Fig. 1. Palate-ridges of *Pteropus chrysauchen* Peters; natural size.
Fig. 2. Palate-ridges of *Dobsonia paliata* Geoffroy; natural size.
Fig. 3. Palate-ridges of *Carponycteris nana* Matschie; twice natural size.
Fig^s. 4, 5 and 6. Skull and palate-ridges of *Hydromys esox* O. Thomas; natural size.
Fig^s. 7, 8 and 9. Skull of *Parahydromys asper* O. Thomas; natural size.
Fig. 10. Palate-ridges of *Mus terrae reginae* Alston; natural size.
Fig. 11. Palate-ridges of *Mus ratticolor* Jentink; natural size.
Fig. 12. Palate-ridges of *Pogonomys Lorentzii* Jentink; natural size.
Fig. 13. Palate-ridges of *Pogonomys leucogaster* Jentink; natural size.
Fig^s. 14, *a*, *b*, *c* and *d*. Palate-ridges and parts of the skull of *Dorcopsis Lorentzii* Jentink; natural size.
Fig. 15. Palate-ridges of *Peramcles doreyana* Quoy et Gaimard; twice natural size.
Fig. 16. Palate-ridges of *Peramcles moresbyensis* Ramsay; twice natural size.
Fig^s. 17 and 18. Ear and hind foot of *Phascogale melas* Schlegel et Müller; natural size.
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